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Premier Instructed On Social Reforms

MacArthur Asks Vigorous and Prompt Action Regarding Welfare of People

Prime Minister Baron Kijuro Shidehara received instructions concerning reforms to be made in the social order of Japan on Thursday when he called on General Douglas MacArthur, according to a PRO press release.

The General stressed the following five points: (1) Emancipation of Japanese women through their enfranchisement, (2) encouragement of the unionization of labor, (3) opening of schools to more liberal education, (4) abolition of systems which through secret inquisition and abuse have held the people in constant fear, and (5) democratization of Japanese economic institutions.

In the immediate administrative field, the General emphasized the necessity for vigorous and prompt action on the part of the Government with reference to the housing, feeding and clothing of the population in order to prevent pestilence, disease, starvation; or other major social catastrophes.

"The coming winter," he said, "will be critical and the only way to meet its difficulties is by the full employment in useful work of everyone."

"In the achievement of the Potsdam Declaration," the General said, "the traditional social order under which the Japanese people for centuries have been subjugated will be corrected. This will unquestionably involve a liberalization of the Constitution.

"The people must be freed from all forms of governmental secret inquisition into their daily lives which holds their minds in virtual slavery and from all forms of control which seek to suppress freedom of thought, freedom of speech, or freedom of religion. Regimentation of the masses under the guise or claim of efficiency, under whatever name of government it may be made, must cease.

"In the implementation of these requirements and to accomplish the purposes thereby intended, I expect you to institute the following reforms in the social order of Japan as rapidly as they can be assimilated:

"1. The emancipation of the women of Japan through their enfranchisement—that, being members of the body politic, they may bring to Japan a new concept of government directly subservient to the well-being of the home.

"2. The encouragement of the unionization of labor—that it may be clothed with such dignity as will permit it an influential voice in safeguarding the working man from exploitation and abuse and raising his living standard to a higher level; with the institution of such measures as may be necessary to correct the evils which now exist in child labor practices.

"3. The opening of the schools to more liberal education—that the people may shape their future progress from factual knowledge and benefit from an understanding of a system under which government becomes the servant rather than the master of the people.

"4. The abolition of systems which through secret inquisition and abuse have held the people in constant fear—sustituting therefore a system of justice designed to afford the people protection against despotic, arbitrary and unjust methods.

"5. The democratization of Japanese economic institutions to the end that monopolistic industrial controls be revised through the development of methods which tend to insure a wide distribution of income and ownership of the means of production and trade."

KOREA HQ RETENTION ASKED

The Japanese Government has formally requested General MacArthur to permit retention of the Japanese Army Headquarters in Korea "to assist in the repatriation of the 300,000 Japanese remaining in Korea," according to a PRO release.

The Japanese request said:

"Fearing Japanese may suffer under pressure from certain Koreans, it is a matter of necessity for the Korean Army Headquarters to manage the repatriation of those Japanese personnel as well as demobilized troops." Troops to be attached to the headquarters, according to the request, would include headquarters personnel, infantry, transportation and hospital units.

No decision by SCAP headquarters has been announced.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 11 a.m. Friday.

Fine with northerly winds.

Casualties Are Suffered By Japanese, Annamites In Fighting Near Saigon

Domei

LONDON, October 10.—Fighting flared up in many places in southern Indo-China between Japanese and Annamite nationalists. Incidents are reported from Dalat Hill, a station near Saigon, where in a two-day battle 80 nationalists and 13 Japanese are reported to have been killed and 150 nationalists and 20 Japanese wounded. At Thantict, nationalists are reported to have attacked a train. At Nhatrang, 70 miles north of Dalat, nationalists are reported by the Japanese to have taken over six public buildings.

Governors Are Told To Expedite Relief

Failure to Do so Will Result in Suffering for Japanese, Warn XI Corps Officials

Governors of seven prefectures were warned by XI Corps officials on Thursday that their failure to make vigorous use of the means provided by General MacArthur's headquarters to reactuate the civilian economy will result this winter in unnecessary suffering and cold among the Japanese populace, said PRO.

Colonel R. J. Ballard of Salt Lake City, Utah, chief of the Eighth Army Military Government Economic Section, told the Japanese leaders at a conference that since American military directives have long since cleared the way for the resumption of essential Japanese industries, the responsibility for holding civilian suffering to a minimum this winter rests squarely upon the Japanese themselves. Both American and Japanese officials recognized that the situation regarding food, shelter, clothing and the other necessities will be bad this winter.

Removal of warime restrictions in industry should help considerably to prevent suffering, however, Colonel Ballard said. He pointed out that industries such as saw mills, forestry, heating, food canning and processing, clothing, cement, brick and glass plants and small boat manufacturing are free to continue normal production.

Stating that the Japanese alone could make their needs known, Colonel Ballard told the delegation. "We are arranging to have your cannon, tanks, and other such materials taken into the steel mills and melted down where they can be fabricated into your essential requirements. Decision as to which items should first be placed in manufacture will be left to the Japanese."

Lieutenant Colonel Norman H. Davis of Western Springs, Ill., Chief, Military Government for XI Corps, outlined the plan of operation which would make possible the closest liaison and cooperation between the Japanese admnistrators and the military government officials.

Among those attending the conference were the Governors of Chiba, Saitama, Yamanashi, Nagano, Gumma, Tochigi and Ibaraki Prefectures; Brigadier General John A. Elmore of Montgomery, Ala., VI Corps Chief of Staff; Lieutenant Colonel Ralph W. Yarborough, 97th Division, of Austin, Texas, Lieutenant Colonel James Taylor Jr., Americal Division of La Junta, Colorado Captain Ernest J. Lathop, 112 RCT, of Central Point, Oregon; and Major George W. Puckett, XI Corps, of Dallas, Texas.

3 NIPPON SHIPS FOR CHINA

Authorities Seeking Permission to Send 3 More

Permission was recently granted by the Allied Supreme Headquarters allowing the dispatch of the first three repatriate ships to China, including the Enoshima Maru, 6,400 tons; Shinnichi Maru, 6,900 tons, and the Eiho Maru, 6,800 tons, which are scheduled to reach Tangku between October 17 and 20.

The Central Liaison Office also is now seeking permission to send three boats to Shanghai, Canton and Tsingtao.

Meanwhile, from September 2 up to October 7, 38,645 demobilized troops returned home from Minamitorishima, Mereyon Island, Mille Island and Korea, including 10 387 from Minamitorishima who returned home between September 2 and 26, 788 who arrived from Mereyon Island on September 27, 26,451 from Korea who returned to Japan during the period from October 1 to October 6 and 1,019 who came back from Mille Island on October 7.

The evacuation ship, Tachibana Maru, from Wake Island with 700 men of the Army and Navy on board is scheduled to arrive at Uraga Port today.

Allied HQ Permits Necessary Imports

Only for Maintenance of Minimum Standard of Living; Payment Specified

Supreme Headquarters on the Allied Forces on October 10 issued the directive the Imperial Japanese government governing the import of essential commodities into Japan.

The directive made clear that imports will be severely restricted; that they must be paid for and that nothing will be imported until the Japanese have clearly and completely demonstrated their inability to provide the desired supplies themselves.

No imports will be permitted unless they are vital to maintain a minimum standard of living for the population, regardless of Japan's ability to pay. And before even such vital imports will be approved, Japan must state what it is going to use for money.

The Japanese government was told to submit a statement of the means they have to pay for imports and those that will become available in the future. They will not use any of these means for home use. This principle has already been established; the recent order of General MacArthur forbidding the use of silk, and reserving certain tonnages of rubber and leather, was designed to conserve assets that were valuable to the Allies and that could be used to pay for imports.

The Japanese were told to put every conceivable effort on production of material useful to pay for imports whether such offorts involved credit, money, labor or transportation. Since the Japanese import requirements are essential and since the policy has been declared that the means to pay for the imports must be provided, this is in Japan's interest as well as essential to remove a burden from the Allies.

High on the priority list of imports will be rice (or its equivalent in grain), salt and raw cotton. The need for imports has been aggravated by recent storms. Local salt production is the smallest in years as a result of damage from storms, labor and fuel shortages. Japan used about 2,000,000 tons of salt on the average in the past five years but local production will probably not reach 300,000 this year as compared to 600,000 last year.

The damage from typhoons and the shortage of fertilizer and manpower has caused the present rice crop to be very small—probably under 55,000,000 koku, which will have to be augmented by imports

It is estimated that all available cotton stocks will be exhausted by December. Japanese sources estimate minimum requirements to provide 25 yards of cotton goods per person a year will require 1,250,000 bales of cotton.

The purpose of creating an agency to supervise distribution was to insure equitable treatment, prevent monopoly and to insure fair prices. It is probable that for the first time in Japan representatives of the consumer will be included in such an agency.

The directive to the Japanese government follows:

1. Several requests have been received from the Central Liaison Committee of the Japanese Imperial Government for authorization to import commodities deemed by it to be essential for the maintenance of the civil population.

2. Requests to import commodities will not be submitted to this headquarters unless:

a. Such imports are vital to the maintenance of a minimum standard of living for the civil population.

b. Credits have been established for payment of imports desired by means of exports, approved by this headquarters for this purpose.

3. The Japanese Imperial Government will promptly:

a. Submit its plans for payment for approved essential imports including schedules of resources presently available to it for payment of imports and a forecast of such resources as will become available for this purpose by 31 December 1946.

b. Submit a plan whereby resources may be made available to provide necessary foreign exchange. Present to this headquarters for approval its plan to conserve or prevent the use of resources in Japan that are not essential to the maintenance of a minimum standard of living and which are suitable for export.

c. Insure that all practicable measures are taken to achieve the maximum use of essential Japanese resources so that imports into Japan are limited to absolute minimum essentials. Such measures will specifically include, but are not limited to:

(1). Provision for the maximum production of crude petroleum, foodstuffs fuel, fertilizer and salt.

(2). Establishment of such fiscal measures as are necessary for full implementation of this directive.

(3). Establishment of such labor policies as are essential for full implementation of this directive.

(4). Provision for priority of transport to such essential resources.

d. Create an agency to be responsible for receiving and for the distribution of imports so as to insure equitable distribution at a cost consistent with current wages to the public. No person will be appointed to a respossible position in this agency which has been an active exponant of militant nationalism and aggression.

Former Siamese Leader, Phibun, Set to Be Tried Soon as a War Criminal

Domei

BANGKOK, October 11.—Field Marshal Phibun Songkhram, former Prime Minister of Siam, is to be put on trial soon as a war criminal, reports the Central News Agency correspondent here today. The correspondent said, "Phibun Songkhram, who declared war on the Allies at the end of 1941 and who had ruled the country as a dictator is now incarcerated in his own home." The CNA scribe also stressed the fact that the former Prime Minister had tried to further his territorial aims by cooperating with the Japanese militarists.

Japan's Rice Shortage Totals 22 Million Koku

Is Revealed in Message to Allies; Food Imports Is Desired by Japan

Japan suffers a rice shortage of more than 22,000,000 koku for the current year and a greater shortage for next year, according to the informations submitted to the Allied Forces by the Japanese Government concerning the present food supply situation in Japan, Domei reports.

The people of Japan, in view of the present supply, will suffer a year's shortage of 10,227,000,00,000 calories and 663,000 tons of albumen below the minimum required level, the report said. When the food required for one person a day is calculated at 2,160 calories and 76 grams of albumen, the total yearly amount necessary to maintain a population of 74.000,000 will represent 58,540,000,000,000 calories and 2,060,000 tons of albumen. The total supply in the present year, however, yields 48,313,000,000,000 calories and 1,397,0000 tons of albumen. This allows a daily per capita allowance of 1.782 calories and 58 grams of albumen, showing a shortage of 378 calories and 18 grams of albuman.

The total one year shortage figured in rice will comprise 3,129,000 tons or about 22,000,000 koku calculating one ton is equal to seven koku. This shortage is expected to increase greatly in the next rice year.

To alleviate this urgent food situation, the Government is planning to develop 1,500,000 cho of uncultivated land, improve the present cultivated area by irrigation and other improvement, to reclaim marshlands, to increase the barley and wheat planting in the next rice year, and to encourage the use of various flours and reduce consumption generally.

But to overcome the situation, it is necessary to depend on imports from foreign lands. Imported foodstuff it is expected will include mainly rice, wheat, barley, potatoes, vegetables, fruits, sugar, oil, fat, dairy products and aquatic products totaling about 3,000,000 tons. The Government desires to import rice from Korea, Formosa, and the southern countries, soya beans from Manchuria, and wheat and wheat flour from other countries.

The payment for such imports are intended to be made by the export of stocked raw silk amounting to about $500,000,000, gold bullions and others.

Bombers for China Air Force

Chinese heavy bombers in the China theater which are still in good flying condition, will be incorporated into the Chinese Air Force, according to a Nanking report on Wednesday. Of the 130 heavy bombers accounted for thus far, a great number is reported to be in good condition.

U.S. Recognizes Austria

The spokesman of the U.S. State Department announced on October 8 that the provisional Renner Government of Austria has been recognized by the United States, according to a Washington report on Wednesday.

MacArthur Creates Eight New Sections

To Deal With Occupation Problems of a Social and Economic Nature

The task of dealing with occupation problems of a social and economic nature, divorced from purely military functions, will henceforth be met by eight special staff sections created in the Tokyo headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, according to a PRO press release.

Each is responsible for its own investigations and recommendations to the Allied Command in matters of policy and action within its own field of operations, and for liaison between Allied and Japanese agencies.

The eight fields covered by the new sections are: General procurement, natural resources, legal, economic and scientific, civil information and education, civil communications, civil government, and public health and welfare.

The General Procurement office will be responsible for regulations governing acquisiion of supplies, labor and real property by the occupation forces; for determination of civil sources of same; to see that these supplies and properties are equitably allocated, to standardize systems of obtaining them, and to prevent competition in procurement.

The Natural Resources Section will operate in fields of agriculture, forestry, fisheries and mining. It will investigate production potentials in these industries; recommend policies on financial structures, trade agreements, etc., and will recommend steps insuring development, exploitation and distribution of basic industry needs for rehabilitation of the national economy, and for the occupying forces.

Conversely this section will also keep its eye on conservation of natural resources, and recommend whether or not certain basic industries will be put in operation, and to what degree.

War crimes, war criminals and general legal matters will command the attention of the Legal Section. It will be a board of invesigation of evidence and a war criminal's registry, and will make recommendations on apprehension and trial, prepare crime cases for trial, and decide the composition of military courts.

The new Economic and Scientific Section will investigate all Japanese exports and imports, production and distribution of essential goods among the civil population, and production of goods for the occupation forces. It will further concern itself with transportation and utilities, conversion of war plans to production of civilian goods, stabilization of prices, and restoration of Japanese economy.

The job of turning Japanese though into democratic channels falls to the Civil Information and Education Section, which will work in liaison with the Japanese press, radio. motion picture industry, schools, and all religious, political and social organizations.

Its function will be to expedite freedom of religion, thought and assembly; to impress the true fact of their war guilt on the Japanese, and to insure elimination of militarism from all elements of the educational system.

The Civil Communications Section will make thorough investigation of all existtng systems in Japan and and Korea, operatng and manufacturing industries in the field, and of scientific institutions adapted to the study of communications—all aimed at use and rehabilitation of communications setups by the civil population and the occupying forces.

The Government section will advise the Supreme Command on the status and policies of the military government in Korea and the internal structure of Japan's civil government. It will maintain close liaison on matters of military government with the U.S. forces in Korea and will expedite matters relating to military government which involve more than one staff section of the General Headquarters. In addition, it will recommend action in furtherance of the occupation mission.

In Japan proper this section will provide reports on the following relations: of civil government to military affairs and the control of military forces; of the Japanese Government to lesser governmental agencies, and of methods and the degree of centralized control and the nature and extent of feudal practices.

Also, reports on the relationship of government to business and the degree of governmental control, and of the relations of government control, and of the relations of government agencies to the people including the degree and type of popular representation in government.

The Government Section will further make recommendations on the de-militariation of the Japanese Government, and elimination of feudal and totalitarian practices tending to hamper the achievement of the occupation objectives.

The eighth and the last new agency, the Public Health and Welfare Section, will concern itself with all the factors indicated in disease control, sanitation, civilian hospitalization and medical supplies. It will be in liaison with the Japanese Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, the International, American and Japanese Red Cross, and the Chief Surgeon of the General Headquarters. It will have an added responsibility of making recommendations for the disposal existing stocks and control of the production of narcotics.

3 Billion Yen Earmarked For MacArthur HQ Use At the Bank of Japan

Three billion yen has been set aside in the Bank of Japan to insure that sufficient yen currency to meet occupational needs for the next three months, will be available to General MacArthur's Headquarters. Col. W. H. Adams, fiscal director for Supreme Allied Headquarters, said the currency, equivalent to $200,000,000, will be used for the payment of troops and other army occupation expenses. The fiscal director's office, a newly organized section of Supreme Headquarters, is charged with the responsibility of making adequate funds available to the disbursing officers of the various organizations of the command.

Konoye Is Appointed To Help Marquis Kido

Significance Seen in Appointment to Office of Lord Keeper Of Privy Seal

Prince Fumimaro Konoye, former Prime Minister, has been appointed to serve in the Office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. This was announced by the Imperial Household Department on October 11.

In his new capacity, Prince Konoye is expected to assist Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, to perform his function of assisting the Throne in the conduct of important affairs of the State and the Imperial Court. He will be given treatment of Shinni rank.

The appointment of Prince Konoye is reportedly the result of the realization by the Imperial Household Department authorities of the fact that the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, on occasions, finds it hard to keep his own counsel in replying to the Throne on important matters of the State and the Imperial Court which have become more important and delicate. Especially is this true with problems facing the nation in the task of fulfilling the terms of the Potsdam Proclamation and in the reconstruction of Japan.

Linked With Constitution Revision

Concerning the new appointment, a group of newspapermen on the same day asked Imperial Household Minister Sotaro Ishiwata whether there was any connection between the appointment and the issue of revising the Imperial Constitution. Minister Ishiwata replied; "That question rests solely on the Imperial Will."

The newspapermen gathered from the vague reply that Prince Konoye's appointment was connected directly in a delicate manner with the question of Constitutional reform. At the same time, the reply made it clear that Prince Konoye's appointment was not made in anticipation of the retirement of Marquis Kido as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

Press observers, according to Domei, have attached much significance to Minister Ishiwata's words as indicating the tendency toward the revision of the Constitution. They held that his reply supported the belief that His Majesty the Emperor has decided that Japan will undertake independently and positively the revision of the Constitution.

Attending London Meeting

Members of the Chinese delegation to the forthcming United Nations Educational and Cultural Conference to be held in London have been selected and they will leave Chungking for the British capital in the middle of this month, the Central Daily News reported, according to a Chungking report on Wednesday. The chief delegate is Education Minister Chu Chia-hua.

Attlee Interested in Atom

Prime Minister Clement Attlee declared that the British Government would be interested to discuss with the United States the future of the atomic power, according to a London report on Thursday.

Special Diet Session For Early December Decided by Cabinet

To Submit Bill for Revision of The Election Law—Reform Of Lower House

The Government decided at the Cabinet meeting held Thursday to call an extraordinary Diet session in the first part of December to submit a bill for revising the Election Law, and to dissolve it immediately upon its passage by the Diet. It is also explained that the Government is ready to convoke an extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet even before and independent of the one proposed, if the situation demands it, according to Domei.

Following this decision, the Government immediately instructed the Home Ministry and the Legislative Bureau to speed all preparations for the convokation of the Diet session and the revision of the Election Law.

The former Higashikuni Cabinet had already organized the Diet System Investigation Council for effecting a fundamental revision of the Diet structure. But the Shidehara Cabinet has decided to first undertake a revision of the Election Law of the members of the House of Representatives, and to draft a concrete plan at its own responsibility, independent of the Diet System Investigation Council.

The main points in the Government's plan for reforming the House of Representatives are reported to consist of the lowering of the age for voting and the eligibility age for election, the granting of franchize to women, the adoption of a large election district system, and the revision of the Regulations for Controlling Election Campaigns.

It was also agreed by the Government not to interfere in the election. The Government will make out the list of voters based on the census to be taken on November 1, and on this basis the Government will hold a general election after dissolving the Diet for forming a new House of Representatives.

STAFF OFFICERS NAMED

MacArthur Announces Lineup for General Headquarters Here

General MacArthur on October 10 announced the following General and Special Staff Officers for General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, according to PRO.

Lieutenant General Richard K. Sutherland, Chief of Staff; Major General Richard J. Marshall, Deputy Chief of Staff, Major General Stephen J. Chamberlin, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, Brigadier General Bonner F. Fellers, Military Secretary to the Supreme Commander, Brigadier General Matthew J. Gunner, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-I, Major General Charles A. Willoughby, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Brigadier General William E. Chambers, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, Major General Lester J. Whitlock, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, Brigadier General Burdette M. Fitch, Adjutant General, Major General Spencer B. Akin, Chief, Civil Communications Section; Brigadier General William E. Crist, Chief, Government Section, Brigadier General Elliot R. Thorpe, Chief, Intelligence Section; Colonel Charles H. Unger, Acting Chief, Statistical and Reports Section, Colonel Crawford F Sams, Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section, Colonel Raymond C. Krame, Chief, Economic and Scientific Section; Colonel Harry A Brenn, The General Procurement Agent; Colonel Ken R. Dyke, Chief, Civil Information and Education Section; Colonel Alva C. Carpenter, Chief, Legal Section, and Lieutenant Colonel Hubert G. Schenck, Chief, Natural Resources Section.

MARINES LAND IN N. CHINA

To Collect and Seize all Weapons From Surrendered Japanese

The United States Marines have again landed in North China, this time to help Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and to act as collectors and seize all weapons to be surrendered by the Japanese, according to a San Francisco report on Monday.

Major General Rockey, commanding the Third Amphibious Corps Headquarters, said the Marines' mission was to maintain order and not to participate in internal dispute. He said the Japanese have more than 250,000 troops in the North China area and the Chinese Communists 35,000 troops, and despite the end of hostilities all these elements have remained intact.

Expenditure Details Of War Costs Sought

Demand Is Made by Postwar Currency Measure Body Anent Over ¥221 Billion

Demand that actual details of the extraordinary military expenditures amounting to ¥221,900,000,000 since the beginning of the China Affair be clarified to the public is now rising among the members of the Postwar Currency Measure Committee of the Finance Ministry as well as public circles, according to the Asahi.

The extraordinary military outlay for the present fiscal year has already been passed because of the great increase of expenditures since the ending of the war although the year is only half over. This has now become another serious question.

The extraordinary military expenditures for the present fiscal year total ¥85,000,000,000, but it is not clearly known what portion of the amount has already been spent. It is reported that the national bond issue from April to October 8 reached a total of ¥23,200,000,000. The general payment of extraordinary military expenditures is made not only with the issues of these national bonds but also with tax receipts and other funds on hand. Such funds other than the bond issue is estimated at ¥15,000,000,000 and the extraordinary military expenditures paid since April to the beginning of October reached about ¥38,000,000,000. Therefore, already one-half of the budget amount of ¥85,000,000,000 for the present fiscal year has been spent.

The above amount has already been paid out of the National Treasury. However, the amounts approved by paymasters for payment which will be soon circulated in the country reached a very large figure by the end of August. The military expenditures were comparatively small in April, May and June because of the shortage of raw materials and transportation difficulty. It was slightly higher in July. After the end of the war, the amount suddenly rose as seen by the amount of national bond issues. The amount spent after the end of the war mainly consisted of compensation for war industry companies for cancelled contracts and demobilization expenses. Such payments are still in the process of being paid out, but the military expenditures had already passed the budget figure by the end of August.

If this is left unchecked, it may become necessary to submit a supplementary expenditure budget figure to the forthcoming extraordinary Diet session, but it is said that cannot be accepted from the seandpoint of State finance. Under the circumstances, it is said that it is urgent for the Government to re-examine the extraordinary military expenditures and suspend the payment of doubtful items immediately.

GI's RETURNING TO SCHOOL

Over 2,000,000 War Vets Figure Resuming Education, Says Brown

Washington, October 9.—Dr. Francis J. Brown, consultant for the American Council on Education, said on October 7 that more than 2,000,000 returning war veterans probably will go back to school.

Dr. Brown stated that surveys indicate that about 15 per cent of all veterans will want some kind of additional education ranging from vocational training to post-graduate university study.

Less than two per cent of the veterans are going to school now, but he said that men already released from service are older and therefore, less inclined to attend school than younger men where release is now imminent as a result of the end of war. Dr. Brown said that in general the nation's colleges are well prepared to handle veterans. The chief problem will be housing, both on the campus for single men and apartment facilities for married couples.

Dr. Brown declared that the real trouble will lie in the field of secondary education, since more than half of the men in service have not finished high school. Certain cities have established special schools for returning oversea high school students, but he said that only one state, Connecticut, has so far planne a state-wide program. He felt that federal aid should be granted to communities which want to establish separate schools for veterans.

Congress Invites MacArthur

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 11.—The United States Senate on Tuesday unanimously approved an undated invitation for General Douglas MacArthur to address a joint session of Congress. The Concurrent resolution, introduced by Senator McClollon, was promptly passed by the Senate and sent to the House.

Mountbatten to Rangoon

Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Southeast Asia Supreme Allied Commander, was expected to visit Rangoon on Tuesday, according to a report from that city.

Hawaii Governor Seeks Islands as the Location For Proposed U.N. Capital

HONOLULU, October 11.—Governor Ingram Stainback of Hawaii formally launched the islands' bid as the site of the proposed United Nations capital and to that effect dispatched on October 8 a formal letter to U.S. Secretary of State James Byrnes and Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes.

Swiss Agents Reported Reich Invasion Plans

Knew Dates and Details of Each German Scheme for Conquest of Europe

Domei

NEW YORK, October 10.—Swiss intelligence agents reporting from Hitler's headquarters had kept their Government informed on the dates and details of each German invasion weeks before the Germans acted even to plans of an invasion of Switzerland that never materialized, according to the Berne radio in October 8.

The revelations were contained in a report by the Swiss Federal Counselor Karl Kabelt. His report said Swiss agents disclosed the German invasions of Norway, Belgium and Holland with details as to where the German armies would strike two to three weeks before the troops started moving. In addition they forecast the time-table for the conquest of France and Poland and predicted the date on which the Germans would cross the Russian frontier.

They also informed the Swiss Government as to the number of types of German divisions close to the Swiss frontier.

The agents warned Switzerland on March 18, 1943 that the Germans had decided to invade Switzerland. The reports said that the Germans planned to strike on April 6 and the Swiss were warned to "beware of the so-called negotiations that may be used as a blind to divert national attention while the Germans were organized for surprise lightning thrust across the French and German frontiers."

On March 19, the agents reported terrible scenes at Hitler's headquarters when German spies revealed that the Swiss knew of the German plans and were mobilizing forces to resist the invasion. Hitler withdraw his backing for the invasion plan and by March 27 the plan was called off temporarily, and subsequent events forced the Nazis to give up the idea.

REBUILDING WASHINGTON

Plans Making it Most 'Glamorous And Modern' Capital in World

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 9.—Plans are now under way calling for a $300,000,000 construction program which will make Washington D.C. the "most glamorous and modern capital in the world,' the New York Herald Tribune reported on October 6.

These plans include (1) a $56,000,000 subway system fanning out from Union Station to all the central business and main residential sections, and (2) expansive lawns and gardens of the famous mall will be extended eastward to the shore of the Anacostia River and a stadium seating 172,000 spectators. The stadium will be an all weather affair with the roof which will roll into place at the first sign of threatening weather.

Britain Feting Armistice Day

Domei

LONDON, October 11.—King George has decided that celebrations of Armistice Day on Sunday, November 11, to commemorate the wars of 1914-18 and 1939-45, shall follow the lines adopted up to 1938, the Home Office announced yesterday. A two-minute silence will be observed throughout the United Kingdom and local authorities have asked to arrange for the suspension of vehicle traffic. The Government proposed to consider this soon in consultation with the Commonwealth and Empire Government.

Opposes Dutch Rule

The Peoples' army has been formed in Java to oppose the return of Java to Dutch rule, it was announced in the Mergeka, journal of the independence movement, according to the Aneta (Dutch) news agency quoted in a San Francisco broadcast on Wednesday.

Reforming Ceylon Laws

Important proposals for the consitutional reform of Ceylon were made on Tuesday by the Sulberry Commission which was appointed by the British Government last year, according to a Kandy report on Wednesday.

Indian Troops Reach Saigon

More Indian troops have arrived in Saigon bringing the total number of troops in the are a to 12.000 and British units will also arrive within the week, according to a dispatch from that city on Wednesday.

Metal Output Plan For Year End Is Set

276,000 Tons to Be Produced; Allotment Program Covers 150,000 Tons

Due to the shortage of iron ore and coal, a laxity prevails in the iron and steel industries. To overcome this situation the Iron and Steel Control Association with the cooperation of the Commerce and Industry Ministry recently made plans for the manufacture and distribution of these metals for October, November and December of this year.

According to the decision made by the Iron and Steel Control Association, which will shortly be notified to various quarters concerned, the association has for this period placed the production goal of pig-iron at 121,000 tons and ordinary steel materials at 155,000 tons. The allotment program will cover a total of 150,000 tons including 40,000 tons for shipping, 30,000 tons for railways and 26,000 tons for various industries.

The aforesaid amount of production has nothing to do with the program of manufacturing products from approximately 180,000 tons of iron ore in stock, which has been permitted by the Allied Supreme Headquarters.

Details of the plans and programs are as follows:

(1) The production program for pig-iron.

(A)	(B) tons
(Hokkaido district)	
Wanishi plant,	
Japan Iron Works	44,000
(Kansai district)	
Hirohata plant,	
Japan Iron Works	22,000
(Kyushu district)	
Yawata plant,	
Japan Iron Works	55,000
Total	121,000

(2) The production program for ordinary steel materials according to manufacturing plants:

(A)—Name of Plants.
(B)—Estimated Amount of Production.

(A)	(B) tons
(Hokkaido district)	
Wanishi plant,	
Japan Iron Works	1,200
(Tohoku district)	
Kamaishi plant,	
Japan Iron Works	10,800
(Kanto district)	
Tsurumi plant,	
Japan Iron Works	11,500
Kawasaki plant,	
Japan Iron Works	9,000
Fuji plant,	
Japan Iron Works	1,000
Mie Steel Works	500
Japan Special Steel Tube Company	400
Sanki Industrial Company	300
(Kansai district)	
Hirohata plant,	
Japan Iron Works	20,000
Kawasaki Heavy Industries	9,000
Kobe Steel Works	7,000
Amagasaki Steel Works	2,000
Amagasaki plant,	
Sumitomo Metal Industries	2,000
Nakayama Steel Works	1,500
Osaka Plant,	
Sumitomo Metal Industries	1,500
Yamato Steel Works	1,000
Yodogawa Plant,	
Japan Iron Works	1,000
Daido Steel Works	800
(Kyushu district)	
Yawata plant,	
Japan Iron Works	71,500
Asano Iron Works	3,000
Total	155,000

(3) Allotment program of ordinary steel material:

(A)		(B) tons
Shipping		40,000
Land Transportation		38,000
(Railway	30,000 tons)	
(Minor Transportation and Others.	8,000 tons)	
Communications		3,200
Food Supplies		11,000
Public Works		12,300
Civilian Welfare		37,700
(Various Industries.	26,000 tons)	
(Special Machinery Manufacture	6,000 tons)	
(Medicine and Sanitation	1,000 tons)	
(Daily Necessities	4,700 tons)	
Others		2,300
Reserve		5,500
Total		150,000

(A)—Fields Receiving Allotment.
(B)—Amount of Allotment.

Chinese Give Instructions

In a brief ceremony held in Formosa on Saturday, Japanese representatives received instructions from Chinese officers on the procedure for surrender of all Japanese armed forces in the island, according to a Chungking report on Wednesday. Shan Shi-wu, representative of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, has immediately established a branch headquarters on the island. Meanwhile, civil officers and engineers are on their way to Formosa to reorganize administration and restore factory installations.

Joseph Darnand Executed

Domei

PARIS, October 11.—Joseph Darnand, former French Secretary General for the Maintenance of Law and Order, who was sentenced to death was executed on Wednesday morning at Fort De Chatillion near Paris. It was also announced that the appeal of Jean Herald Paquis, who broadcast from Paris radio during the German occupation and who was sentenced to death, has been rejected and he will be put to death.

Admiral Koga Was Killed on March 31, 1944, In Plane Crash on Way to Cebu From Palao

The details of the death of Fleet Admiral Mineichi Koga, former Commander of the Japanese Combined Fleet, which have been a mystery to the Japanese nation for more than one year have now been clarified by the Asahi. Admiral Koga died in an airplane accident on March 31 last year on his way to Cebu from Palao.

It was on May 5 last year when the now defunct Imperial Headquarters issued an announcement concerning the fate of Fleet Admiral Koga, stating that he had been killed in an accident while commanding general operations on board a plane. But details of his death had not been disclosed.

Fleet Admiral Koga was on board the flagship Musashi at a harbor in Palao Island on March 26 last year. A fleet of the heavy cruisers, including the Atago, Chokai, Myoko and Haguro, were also in the harbor.

Meanwhile, Japanese air units on a reconnaissance flight on March 28 spotted a U.S. task force, consisting of two plane carriers and 10-odd cruisers and destroyers, in the area 420 nautical miles south of Mereyon Island. This was followed by the discovery of another task force with two aircraft carriers and two battleships as its mainstay. The American task forces assaulted Truk Island and were approaching Palao.

As an air raid over Palao was imminent the Combined Fleet Headquarters decided to take shelter and the battleship Musashi and other warcraft headed out to sea to avoid the attack. Shortly after, the Musashi was hit by torpedoes discharged by a U.S. submarine outside the port and, though considerably damaged, the battleship with the destroyer Shiratsuyu was able to cruise toward the Kure naval base.

At 6 p.m. on March 30, formations of American planes from aircraft carriers attacked Palao and its air base. The raid continued to until dusk of the following day when the U.S. task forces with 10 plane carriers and 10 battleships as their mainstay approached the area 40 nautical miles off the island.

During the two-day air raid, Fleet Admiral Koga was forced to stay in a shelter. In the meantime, the repair ship Akashi and several oil tankers, including the Sata, were sunk in port. On the evening of March 31, the U.S. task forces attacked Yap. Then it became known that the task forces had cruised back to the area 420 nautical miles southwest of Palao.

Having decided to go to Davao, Fleet Admiral Koga and several combined fleet officers, in two flying boats, departed for their destination at 10 p.m. the same day. On receipt of this report, the navy club at Davao prepared for the arrival of the fleet commander and others.

However, no wireless contact was made after receiving a dispatch stating the Fleet Admiral was heading toward Cebu as the weather looked stormy in the neighborhood of Davao.

The flying boats carrying the Fleet Commander eventually crashed into the sea on the night of March 31 after flying into a thunder storm, one day after leaving Palao.

For several days from April 1, a formation of large flying boats based at Davao conducted a "fruitless search" but discovered no trace of the Fleet Admiral's plane. Captain Hajima Yamaguchi, and adjustant, and other naval officers who were flying with Admiral Koga, shared the same fate of the Fleet Commander.

Another flying boat, carrying Vice-Admiral Shigeru Fukutome, Chief Staff Officer of the Combined Fleet, also crashed into the sea. Vice-Admiral Fukumoto while drifting was rescued by a fishing boat manned by Filipinos and was brought to Cebu where he wasimprisoned by Philippine soldiers.

Meanwhile, this Philippine unit was encircled by Japanese troops and the Vice-Admiral was released.

At the time of Fleet Admiral Koga's death, the Japanese Navy concealed the fact because of strategic necessity.

As a successor to Vice-Admiral Fukutome, Vice-Admiral Matoi Ugaki became the chief staff officer of the Combined Fleet. Later he was named the commander of the 5th navy air corps at the Kanoya air base, where he commanded the special attack units.

As the war developed unfavorably, Vice-Admiral Ugaki and his men deployed to a base in Oita Prefecture. Finally, on August 15 this year when the Imperial Rescript was granted to terminate the war, Vice-Admiral Ugaki together with several special attack air units dashed into American warships in the Okinawa area and was killed in action.

NIPPON AIR SERVICE CLOSED

U.S. Planes to Take Over Courier Service in Japan

The Allied Supreme Command has revoked a previous order enabling the Japanese Government to operate a combined air courier, liason and transport service in Japan proper, according to a PRO press release. The Japanese had requested that a limited facility of this nature be approved as a stop-gap to disruption of rail facilities by typhoons.

Instead, this courier service will be operated with American planes of the Far East Air Forces with return of operational flying conditions. The Japanese will later be advised as to censorship of mail to be carried on these planes, and details of passenger traffic control.

To Use Parade Ground

The Supreme Allied Headquarters October 8 instructed the authorities concerned through the Central Liaison Office that it desires the use of the Yoyogi Parade Ground as a runway for planes engaged in liaison work. Also, a request was made to the effect that the parade ground be repaired and cleared of debris. Colonel W. Perry of the Far Eastern Air Force issued the necessary instructions in this connection on Thursday.

France's Coal Outlook Bad

France's coal imports are only one-half to two-thirds of its normal trade and her coal production is one-half to two-thirds of its normal output, according to a Paris report on Wednesday, Correspondent James Long said that France has no reserve stocks and in Paris one ton of coal is the best prospect for the households. On top of that, he declared that France has had a bad crop year due to insufficient rain.

Opium Smoking Banned

The British Government has prohibited opium smoking in the British protectorate territory in the Far East, according to a London report on Wednesday. Before the war, BBC correspondent Richard Sharp in his report from Singapore, said that the sale of opium in the Straits Settlement brought in a revenue of £700,000 a year while registered smokers in the Straits Settlement numbered 27,000.

New U.S. Air Transport Ready

Domei

BURBANK, October 11.—A new 300-mile per hour luxury air transport "Constellation" will be ready for commercial operation next month, the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation announced on Tuesday. Eight airlines to date have ordered 103 of the giant transports which will carry from 48 to 64 passengers.

POLICE CHANGES MADE

Horikiri Names New Heads for Revamping Police System

Reportedly as the first step in the revamping of Japan's police system the Director of the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry and the Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board have been replaced.

Goro Koizumi, formerly Director of the National Planning Bureau of the Home Ministry, has been appointed the new Director of the Police Board and Genshin Takano, Governor of Hiroshima Prefecture, was made Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board.

Domei reported that the changes represent the first step taken by Home Minister Zenjirô Horikiri toward the realization of one of the objects of his policy, namely the alteration of Japan's police system in parallel with the new situation which has arisen in the country.

Minister Horikiri based his new selections on the principle to appoint to the higher positions in the police system only men who were remotely connected with the police during the war but sufficiently well versed in police affairs to bring about a more healthy atmosphere in the entire police system.

The Home Minister also took into consideration the probable future relationship of the Home Ministry and the Police Board with the Headquarters of the Supreme Allied Commander in his new selections.

The appointment of a successor to Mr. Takano as Governor of Hiroshima is to be withheld until the shake-up in prefectural governors which will take place shortly. In the meantime, Kyuichi Kodama, Regional Governor General for the Chugoku District, will take charge of the affairs of Hiroshima Prefecture.

India Getting Swedish Goods

Domei

STOCKHOLM, October 9.—The first Swedish ship to sail for India since the war left Gothenburg for Bombay with a cargo of paper and knitted goods, ball bearings and refrigerators.

Shipping Parley in Denmark

Domei

COPENHAGEN, October 9.—The International Labor Office has accepted the invitation from the Danish Government to hold a preliminary shipping conference in Copenhagen on November 15.

EIICHI TANAKA, D.D.S.
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No Accord Reached, Commons Informed

Bevin, However, Expresses Confidence in Overcoming Present Divergencies

Domei

LONDON, October 9.—In the first British announcement concerning the recent Foreign Ministers conference held here, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin today in his formal report to the House of Commons declared that no agreement was arrived at between the three foreign ministers.

Mr. Bevin expressed confidence, however, that "given time and a continuance of patience and understanding the big powers would overcome the present divergencies and work out a foundation for stable peace. Perhaps it is a little too close to the two great victories," he added, "to be able to reach an immediate agreement."

The British Foreign Secretary revealed it was he who at the outset of the council session had suggested that the foreign ministers of the big powers—United States, Britain, Soviet Union, China and France—participate in all the discussions and he said the American Secretary of State James F. Byrnes took the same view. Mr. Bevin declared Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov had agreed with the understanding that decisions would be taken only by the delegations representing the governments who were signatories to the armistice.

Soviet Press Reaction

The Soviet press is giving prominent display to the messages exchanged on British-Russian coperation between Soviet Foreign Commissar Molotov and British Foreign Secretary Bevin, according to a San Francisco broadcast on Wednesday.

In his message, Mr. Molotov expressed confidence that the British-Soviet cooperation would overcome temporary difficulties. In reply, Mr. Bevin said that w[illegible] difficulties might be encountered, "the cause we serve is so compelling that no effort must be unspared in pursuit of the high aim."

The broadcast added that the messages followed the same trend of thought expressed by President Truman at a recent press conference in which he expressed confidence that the international problems would be solved.

Exploring Oil Resources

Domei

WASHINGTON, October 9.—Submarines equipped with delicate instruments capable of measuring the earth's gravitational pull may be called into service in exploring the oil resources of the United States, the Associated Press reported on Sunday.

Urges Prolonged Occupation

Japan should be occupied for 100 to 150 years for it would take that long to establish democracy in that country, declared General George Kenny, who commanded the U.S. Far Eastern Air Force in Honolulu, according to a dispatch from that city on Wednesday.

AUSTRALIA PROBES PW's

Investigating Whereabouts of Indians Taken to New Guinea

A board of inquiry has been set up with headquarters at the Australian Sixth Division to investigate Japanese war crimes in the Newark area of New Guinea and the board will also attempt to investigate the whereabout of 2,500 Indian prisoners of war taken to New Guinea by the Japanese in 1942, according to a Canberra report on Thursday.

Another report said that the Australian Army Department declared that most of the 10,000 Japanese soldiers in Dutch Guinea have been rounded up by the Australians. It also stated that evidences have been collected against 68 Japanese for war crimes including the man who burned the Indonesians alive.

Chinese Immigration To Siam Is Restricted

Friendship Treaty Between Two Nations Considered, Says Siamese Premier

Certain restrictions have been made on the question of Chinese immigration into Siam, it was disclosed by Siamese Prime Minister Mom Rajwong Seni Pramoj at a press interview in Bangkok on Monday, according to a Bangkok report.

The Prime Minister also expressed the hope that the Chinese Government will exercise certain control and send over to Bangkok respectable Chinese.

He believed a treaty of friendship under the initial establishment of diplomatic mission would go a long way toward improving the friendship of both countries.

The treaty of friendship, he stated, is now under consideration and the negotiation of this procedure will be started through the United States minister as soon as the latter arrives in Bangkok.

Regarding the diplomatic mission, the Prime Minister expressed an early establishment of legation.

He declared that a mixed commission comprising of five Chinese and five Siamese members is now making inquiries into recent outrages and on the basis of their finding the Siamese Government will hand out appropriate punishment to those accused of striping and looting Chinese stores.

Oppose Argentine Action

Two of Argentina's six great universities were still holding out against the police of the military government on Tuesday, according to a Buenos Aires report. The University of Cuyo and the University of Chicomon remained persistent against the Government's state of seige.

Hess Back in Germany

Rudolf Hess, former deputy of Adolf Hitler, has arrived in Germany for the first time in four years to be tried as a war criminal, according to a Berlin report on Thursday.

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Chubu, Kansai Areas Hit Hardest in Storm

Official Report on Heavy Damage Suffered in Deluge Announced

The Chubu and Kansai areas were dealt the heaviest blows by the typhoon and the accompaning rainfall which continued for many days. Damage was caused in various other places with apparently heavy losses in crops. Up to noon Thursday the damage, according to prefectures, as received by the Police Bureau of the Home Ministry was announced as follows:

Nagano Prefecture: all persons killed, six injured, one missing. Seven houses completely demolished, 20 washed away, four half wrecked, 2,240 inundated above the floor, 4,843 inundated below the floor, 86 chobu (one chobu equals 2.5 acres) of paddyfields washed away, 1,512 chobu flooded; 229 chobu of farmlands swept away, 412 chobu flooded; 30 bridges washed away, one damaged; 33 dikes collapsed; some roads destroyed.

Gifu Prefecture: one person killed; 16 houses washed away, four half destroyed, 655 inundated; 17 bridges washed away; 50 roads damaged; landslide at two places; damage on crops expected to be considerably large.

Ishikawa Prefecture: 130 millimeters of rainfall since Wednesday. Damage over an extensive area with rivers overflowing and fields submerged. Loss of sweet potato and rice crops considerable. Rivers are still rising.

Kyoto Fu: Damage in the Tamba area huge. One house collapsed; one person missing, 276 houses flooded above the floor, 2,267 houses flooded under the floor; 34 bridges washed away; 12 dikes broken; 2,155 chobu of fields inundated; one locomotive was precipitated into a river through the ground giving way near Ayabe on the Sanin Line, two passenger trains derailed; five of the train crew reported missing but no injury suffered by passengers; rail service between Kyoto and Ayabe disrupted.

Hyogo Prefecture: 38 persons killed, 15 hurt, nine missing; 62 houses completely wrecked, 16 washed away, 13 half demolished; 1,500 inundated above the floor; about 10,000 flooded beneath the flooring; six rivers overflowed; many bridges swept away; 12 roads badly damaged, 15 dikes collapsed; elevated tram service suspended between Suma and Akashi; rail service north of Takarazuka on the Fukuchiyama Line not operating.

Chiba Prefecture: Fields in the vicinity of the Tone and Edo Rivers and Imbanuma were flooded and considerable damage inflicted on houses and crops.

ENTERTAINS ALLIED FORCES

Danny Kaye-Leo Durocher Show Plays at Yokosuka, Tachikawa

Commencing Friday, the Danny Kaye-Leo Durocher show has been booked for several stage performances for the GI's in the Yokohama-Tokyo area, according to a PRO announcement. Yesterday, two performances were given at the Octogon Theater in Yokohama. Today, they will give a matinee at 2 p.m. at the Yokosuka Naval Base and at 7 p.m. will play for the boys of the Fifth Air Force at Tachikawa.

On Sunday, it will give two performances at the Meiji Shrine track stadium at 2 p.m. and 7 p.m. respectively. On Monday, it will play at the Sendai area before the XIV Corps troops at 2 p.m. and 7 p.m. On October 16, the party flies to Osaka to give a performance for the Sixth Army and later will tour Korea to entertain the XXIV Corps.

Student Labor Law Dropped

The Student Labor Mobilization Law, enacted in August, 1944, has been revoked and notice to this effect was made on Thursday. With the terminaion of war and demobilization of most of the students on labor duty, the order had become defunct automatically. Also the order for the Training of Technicians, drawn up in 1936, has been revoked.

Oike Succeeds Oki

Makoto Oike, Secretary of the House of Representatives, was appointed Chief Secretary of the House on October 11. He succeeded Misao Oki, who sent in his resignation following his appointment to the House of Peers on Imperial nomination under the Higashikuni Cabinet.

Windgate's Troops Disbanded

The famous British force of the Burma campaign, General Windgate's air-borne troops, was disbanded last February and this news was kept secret until now to keep the Japanese busy, according to a London report on Wednesday.

Kameyama Retaining Post

Welfare Vice-Minister Koichi Kameyama will retain his present position, it was decided on Wednesday.

Stamp Collection Becomes Popular Fad As GI Philatelists Seek New, Rare Issues

Among the greatest philatelists are the GI's presently in Japan, and American philatelists will go the limit to add something new and rare to their stamp-collections.

The Asahi Shimbun on October 12 carried a little feature story about one of the most sought after stamp and cancellation vocations since the Allied occupation forces entered Japan.

In its regular column, The Blue Pencil, which features a sketch of a jeep, the Asahi Shimbun said:

"There are many stamp-collectors among the American troops and Japanese stamps are selling like "hot cakes." Although there are no special stamps on sale, a set of 15 stamps which are presently in use throughout the country is said to bring $7 in American money.

Of course, included in this collection is a cancellation by the Yokohama Post Office commemorating the entry of the first American occupation troops.

"To make the cancellation authentic it must bear the signature of Ichiro Nagasaka, postmaster of the Yokohama Post office. It must also bear the post-mark "Sept. 2, 1945," the date of the surrender terms aboard the U.S.S. Missouri. A block of 100 stamps containing the name of the Naikaku Printing Office on the margin are said to increase the value of the stamps.

"What makes philately interesting is that immediately after the surrender ceremony aboard the U.S.S. Missouri, American GI's stormed the Yokohama Post Office, purchased stamps and then rushed into the postmaster's office to get his signature and the post-mark cancellation dated September 2, 1945.

"Postmaster Nagasaki was so busy that he had to extend the deadline for the cancellation an additional day, September 3. But endless philatelists forced him to extend the deadline two more days, September 5 being the last day anyone could get the September 2, 1945 cancellation. However, Postmaster Nagasaka could not check the incessant flow of GI philatelists, he extended the day to September 7, then to September 8.

"Nevertheless, the demand was and is still strong. Very often an American soldier will beg anyone to sell his stamp and cancellation—the September 2, 1945 issue. The diehard philatelist is willing to buy it for several hundred yen.'

COMMUNISTS RELEASED

Tokuda, Shiga, 11 Others, end 18 Years Imprisonment

Kyuichi Tokuda, Yoshio Shiga and 11 others, all Communists, who had been incarcerated for the last 18 years at the Fuchu prison were released on Wednesday morning. They were welcomed by hundreds of fellow-Communists including university students and young women.

Mr. Tokuda still clad in a light green prison uniform and wearing a straw hat delivered a 10-minute address in front of the prison.

He was then taken to the First forces of questioning about his imprisonment and since it had taken up more time than expected, Mr. Tokuda was unable to attend the meeting held in his honor at the Hiko building at Tamura-cho in Shiba.

The released men are expected to stay at the Jiritsu Kai building in Kokubunji for the time being and make contacts with other fellow-Communists. Mr. Tokuji declared that he had no definite plan yet to organize Communist groups.

Meanwhile, Domei reported that instructions were issued on Wednesday to free from detention three Japanese members of the Chinese Communist Party. They are Isao Nakanishi, formerly clerk of the Economic Research Section of the South Manchuria Railway Company stationed at Shanghai, Shotaro Ozaki of the same company, and Takie Nishizato, former staff member of the Central Telephone Company.

Joining the anti-Japan secret information group, they were active in Shanghai during the course of the China Affair. Mr. Nakanishi and Nishimono were sentenced to life imprisonment while Mr. Ozaki was given a 15 year sentence by the Tokyo District Procurator's Office for participation in the so-called Chinese Communist movement.

GAME HUNTING ALLOWED

Permission Given by Supreme Allied Headquarters

Some 2,000 Japanese sportsmen who formerly hunted game around Tokyo must have sighed with relief when they heard that hunting in the present season had become permissible through the understanding of the Allied Supreme Headquarters, with the lifting of the annual ban on this sport due on October 15.

Permission to hunt, for which the Metropolitan Police Board contacted the Supreme Headquarters, it was revealed, is subject to the following main stipulations:

(1) No permission shall be given to those applying for the first time, (2) applicants must be persons having a fixed residence in the area under the jurisdiction of the police stations concerned.

Other stipulations are: (1) to wear an arm-band bearing letters, "hunter" with the seal of the Government offices concerned affixed on it. (2) caution to be exercised on the part of hunters to avoid as much as possible the seeking of game in the neighborhood of areas where the occupation forces are stationed. In case these areas are found to be the haunts of the birds harmful to crops, permission must be obtained from the commander of the occupation forces.

Last Rites for Scholars

Funeral rites under the auspices of the Kyoto Imperial University for the late Dr. Shunichi Majimo and nine other members of the atomic bomb investigation party of the university, who died in a typhoon of September 17 in Hiroshima, were solemnized according to Shinto rites at the university hall in Kyoto at 2 p.m. Thursday when many notables, including Shigeo Miyoshi, Governor of Kyoto, representing the Education Minister, were present.

LABOR LEADERS MEET

Declare High Efficiency Production Is Necessary

A statement saying that the construction of a new Japan is possible only when production is brought to a high pitch of efficiency was issued on October 10 at the end of a meeting of leaders in labor movements held at the Kuramae Hall at Shimbashi to prepare for the establishment of labor unions which are eventually to be unified.

The meeting, which started at 10:30 a.m., was attended by 120 men, all of them prominently associated with old labor organizations, including the General Federation of Labor, the all-Country Labor Union, the All-Nation Labor Council, the Tokyo Communication Workers' Union, the Tokyo City Worker's Union and the Tokyo Gas Workers' Union.

An address by Toraichi Hara, chief secretary of the old General Federation of Labor, opened the meeting. Then the chair was given to Suehiro Nichio, and there was an address by Yomakichi Matsuoka, sponsor of the meeting. Then the assembled leaders of old labor unions deliberated on the way in which the plan for the establishment of labor unions should be realized.

Following the meeting which ended at 3 p.m., the prepartory committee of labor unions held its first meeting and made arrangements for work to be started at once by the committee to bring Japan's industrial workers together into labor unions based on industries. The workers in the organization labor unions will use slogans "Securing of a Labor Union Law and a Corporate Contract Law," "Realization of an Industrial Democracy," and "Formation of a Strong, Unified Labor Union."

Their statement follows:

"We are going to make a fresh start, having awakened to the fact that the construction of a new Japan is possible only on the basis of highly efficient production, with a full sense of our responsibility for achieving the end, and with pride in our work."

CONTROL BODIES TO REPORT

Must List Persons Well Acquainted With Industrial Affairs

The Allied Supreme Headquarters has ordered the officials of Japanese industrial control organizations to present a register of the names of all the persons concerned who are well acquainted with the past, present and future of industrial affairs. The organizations involved follow:

The Fiber Control Association; the Iron and Steel Control Association; the Metal Industry Control Association; the Industrial Machinery Control Association; the Elecrical Machinery Control Association the Precision Machinery Control Association; the Shipbuilding Control Association; the Wartime Construction Corporation; the Automobile Control Association; the Car Control Association; the Chemical Industry Control Association; the Mining Industry Control Association; the Coal-mining Industry Control Association; the Paper-making Control Association.

Naval Chief Demobilized

Vice-Admiral Jisaburo Ozawa, Commander of the Naval General Headquarters and concurrently Commander of the Japanese Combined Fleet, was demobilized on Wednesday when these two headquarters were dissolved.

Wartime Decrees Dropped

The Welfare Ministery decided to abolish seven wartime laws and 15 ministerial ordinances, the abolition of which was made known in the October 11 issue of the Official Gazette.

Matsumura Opposes Dual Price For Rice

Favors Abolition Now Rather Than Continuing It Under Present Difficulties

Agriculture and Forestry Minister Kenzo Matsumura is considering the abolition of the dual rice price system, it was revealed at a press conference held Wednesday.

Respecting the question of the dual rice price, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry made the following statement.

"When the dual rice price system was adopted, I opposed it. Then when I was appointed a member of the Price Measure Committee, I again opposed it. My opinion has not at all changed since then. To land owners, the dual price system is oppressive, but viewed from the standard of the rice price, the subsidy on rice production paid out of the National Treasury is becoming extremely large. At first the subsidy amounted to ¥500,000,000, but soon it rose to ¥700,000,000 and then to ¥1,000,000,000. Thus viewed from national finance it gradually lost its possibility of continuation.

"When it becomes no longer possible to give subsidy and the system has to be stopped, a serious effect will result. Therefore, I think it might be better to abolish the system now, instead of continuing it under difficulty. When the subsidy is lifted, the first point to be considered is the rise of the consumers' price. But under the present quantity of rice ration, the advance will not cause much effect, as it will be only a little over one sen for one go of rice. Under the present price situation, such a rise will not affect the public as the advance of the tobacco price did.

"I have not yet talked with the Finance Minister on this point, but I support the abolition of the dual rice price system. I hear that President Ishiguro of the Agricultural Society is of the same opinion. It is feared that the lifting of the system will benefit landowners, but they are very highly taxed. The concrete step for abolishing the system can be done by deciding the rice price under the Rice Control Law."

REVEALS EDUCATION POLICY

Minister Maeda Declares Militarism Will Be Ousted

Education Minister Tamon Maeda, in a press interview on Wednesday, stated that his basic policy is to drive out militarism from education and also clarified the views of the education authorities on the question regarding on the fundamental character of Japan, Domei reports.

Education Minister Maeda said in gist as follows:

"Militarism must be ousted from education as quickly as possible and everything toward this is being prepared and carried out. The change in the thinking of the educationists will now be based on the Japanese form of democracy.

"Any teachings criticizing the Emperor without good cause will, of course, not be allowed but if any comments are made in sincere pursuit of the truth, they will be recognized as such. The narrow-minded attitude regarding the opinion that the Emperor is an institutional organ as being against the fundamental character of Japan shall not be accepted from now on. The Education Ministry will also respect all free research of scholars and try to avoid forcing any one fixed teaching precept.

"Also university professors expelled from schools for their ideas will be received back if they had been ousted on the grounds of maintaining liberal thoughts.

"The basic educational policy will shortly be given out in some form or other."

Awa Maru Victim Rites

The joint funeral services for the late Shimpei Takeuchi, Vice-Minister of the now defunct Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, Yoshitaro Yamada, Chief of the Research Bureau of the Foreign Office, and 27 other officials connected with the Foreign Office, who fell victims to the disaster of the mercy ship Awa Maru on April 1 this year, will be held at the Honganji Temple, Tsukiji, at 2 p.m. today with Foreign Vice-Minister Tatsuo Kawai, Chairman of the Funeral Committee, presiding.

Ishiguro Resigns

Tadaatsu Ishiguro, President of the Japan Agricultural Association, tendered his resignation to Agriculture Minister Kenzo Matsumura on Wednesday, feeling the responsibility of taking leadership in guiding agricultural towns and villages during artime. It is expected that Dr. Gonichi Kodaira, Vice President of the Japan Agricultural Association, will be chosen as his successor.

Gaimusho Shift Postponed

The removal of the Foreign Office from the Education Ministry building to the Nissan building at Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, which was scheduled to be made on October 13, has been postponed until next Sunday, October 21.

ANOTHER SCHOOL STRIKE

800 Students of Butsuri College Protest Against Teachers

On the heels of the school strikes at the Mito Higher School and the Ueno Girls' Higher School, a total of more than 800 students of the Butsuri Gakko (College of Physics) on Wednesday ent on a strike expressin their dissatisfaction against against the teaching staff.

The striking students declared that they were given lessons under a system which is against the student's spirit for autonomy and that the attitude of their teachers toward them is too despotic.

At a meeting with the secretaries of the school held Wednesday afternoon, 12 students' representatives tendered a list of the following demands:

1. Resignations of the head of the school, Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, and professors and concurrently secretaries in charge of the school management. (2) A drastic reform in the lineup of the professors. (3) Respect to the will and character of the students. (4) Fundamental revisions of various regulations. (5) Elimination of scandalous acts on the part of the professors and the responsible disposal of scandalous acts committed in the past.

For meeting the pressing situation, the management on Thursday closed the school. Meanwhile, the strikers are reportedly planning to hold a mass meeting to discuss the results of the representatives' interview with the school authorities.

TO AID RAID SUFFERERS

Federation Is Organized by Head of Ebara Association

A federation to air raid sufferers was organized at the Jinminsha in Miki buildings, Ginza, by Sadakichi Tanaka, head of the Ebara Town Association, and some 80 representatives of various air raid damaged towns of Tokyo.

Thirty-eight members have been appointed, including Katsuzo Arahata, Kanju Kato, exponents of the labor party movement, Hiroshi Masaki, a Tokyo lawyer, and Hiro Ehashi, to discuss various problems such as increased rice distribution with foreign rice import, release of large mansions for the air raid sufferers, disposal of the Imperial forestry and the promotion of the reconstruction of bombed areas. An open-air mass meeting will be held at various wards in the capital during the early part of November.

BUDDHISM BODY MEETS

The International Buddhism Society held a meeting at the Marunouchi Kaikan at noon on Wednesday for the purpose of carrying out a new drive for the promotion of world peace as well as international friendship.

The meeting was attended by many university professors and leading Buddhist scholars, including Dr. Shundo Tachibana, the chairman of the Society, Dr. Shoson Miyamoto, Dr. Nikki Kimura, Dr. Entai Tomomatsu, professor at Taisho University, Kairyo Yamamoto, a lecturer at Tokyo Imperial University.

Plans will be made for the exchange of books and research material with Buddhist scnolars and Orientalogists at Princeton, Harvard, Cambridge, Oxford, Sorbonne and Lenin universities.

Surplus Electricity Will Be Harnessed

2 Million Kilowatts to Be Utilized for Task of Economic Reconstruction

Utilization of the surplus 2,000,000 kilowatts of electricity for the economic reconstruction of Japan has been decided, as it has been learned that the Allied Occupation Headquarters has no intention to place any restriction on the electric enterprises of Japan, according to Domei.

The present electricity generation capacity is 6,000,000 kilowatts, but due to the effect of air raids, the actual consumption has been lowered to 4,000,000 kilowatts, leaving 2,000,000 kilowatts unused. To utilize this surplus, it has been decided to supply 500,000 kilowatts to the salt industry to produce 120,000 tons of salt, 1,200,000 kilowatts to 1,200,000 households for family use, and the remaining 300,000 kilowatts for the electrification of farming works and the chemical industries.

In view of the present conditions, there has arisen a view urging reorganization of the present system of electricity supply involving the Japan Electric Generation and Distribution Company and nine local distribution companies. A plan has been proposed to unify all electric generation and distribution organs under one body.

But at the same time, this plan is opposed on the ground that such an amalgamation will create a vast economic enterprise, the operation of which will not be desirable.

The Japan Electric Generation and Distribution Company is capitalized at ¥1,392,000,000, fully paid-up, the Kwanto Electric Distribution Company at ¥500,000,000, and the Kansai Electric Distribution Company at ¥425,000,000. When the capitals of the above companies as well as the Chubu, Chugoku, Hokuriku, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tohoku and Hokkaido Electric Distribution Companies are added together, they will reach the enormous amount of more than ¥3,000,000,000.

Technology U. Moving

With the decision to move to Hamamatsu, the Tokyo University of Technology has taken the lead in dispersing to rural districts. It will occupy the former Hamamatsu Engineering School.

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

ENGLISH speaking young lady wanted, with good salary. Please call on us between 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., K. Nitta & Co., Ltd., 2 Ginza 8-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

OFFICE boy-san, who can ride a bicycle, wanted by a newspaper company in Tokyo. Also telephone operator, (girl), with experience, preferably understanding some English. Please apply with personal history.
Apply Box 7, Nippon Times, Tokyo

STENOGRAPHER and typists wanted by large industrial firm in Tokyo. High salary offered.

Situation Wanted

YOUNG Japanese gentleman, graduated from St. Paul's College, Tokyo, with 18 years' experience as clerk in American newspaper company in Tokyo, wishes to offer his services as interpretor, secretary or typist in Allied Forces office between 4:30 p.m. and 8 p.m. Has good references.
Apply Box 30, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

WANTED foodstuffs in exchange for attractive ladies' kimono, and haori (for 15 year old girl) and 'hakoseko'.
Apply Box 41, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED Burberry raincoat, in exchange for attractive lady's kimono. Apply Box 26, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

CONSTANT bedrooms wanted immediately in Tokyo for 2 foreign gentlemen.
Apply Box 51, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SMALL office room or Japanese room, without furniture, in Kyobashi, Shiba or Kojimachi. Will pay good rent.
Apply Box 44, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

CINE Kodak for 16mm film. Camera F 1.9 with projector in first class condition.
Apply Box 39, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FURS: Mink skins, dyed and natural color, for coats, rugs, etc.
Apply Box 32, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE typewriter, made by Nippon Typewriter Co., almost new, "Bannoki", for immediate sale.
Apply Box 35, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

KAWAI'S small size, upright piano, with 67 keys. Good condition.
Apply Box 37, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LADIES' shoes (black, white and sandal), including 9½ mon and also 9 mon, gentlemen's white shirts, three white (used), and two black—brand new; spare G. E. Mazda lamp (brand new) for Eastman motion picture projector; music notes, operatic aria collection, published in Germany, for immediate sale.
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NARDIN pocket watch gold case chronometer type.
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RUBBERIZED raincoat, brand new, color grey, for immediate sale.
Apply Box 36, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

300 English books, fiction, travel, biography, etc. Mostly new, for sale in Yokohama in one lot.
Apply Box 49, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TWO-SEATER Ford V8 1936 and black woolen material coat, fur-lined with fur collar, in Karuizawa. Bedroom set: 1 double bed, small bedside table, big cupboard with mirror, canape, two arm chairs Louis XV, in Yokohama. To best offer.
Apply Box 43, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

COAL stoves, large number, wanted immediately. Will pay good price. Apply Box 24, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

DAILY copies of Nippon Times published from 7 December 1941 to present date for educational purposes.
Apply Box 50, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hours 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jimbocho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo.

LADY'S strong shoes, size 5 with low or medium heels, wanted by air raid sufferer. Reply stating price etc.
Apply Box 33, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MOSQUITO net, carpet, small table, shoes for 10 year old boy in good condition, reasonable price. If desired willing to exchange for foodstuff.
Apply to Tokyo Central Post Office Box 293, Tokyo.

NEW or used standard typewriter (Underwood, Remington) immediately. Also rolling iron. Willing to pay a reasonable price. Apply Box 271, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RUBBER hot water bottle, American made. Also two suit cases.
Apply Box 42, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted. Apply Box 214, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED to buy house in Yokohama.
Apply Box 48, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ZEISS Ikon, 6 X 9cm. Film pack, compur rapid, Tessar 4.5 or similar camera.
Apply Box 46, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

UNIVERSITY graduate, wishes to teach Japanese conversation to American officers at their residence from 3 p.m. Also service available as a interpreter, translater and adviser.
Apply Box 42, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction Wanted

JAPANESE gentleman wishes to learn English conversation, six hours per week at least, with foreigner who understand some Japanese, preferable, living near by Tokaido line, between Tokyo and Atami. Please state particulars.
Apply Box 45, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

General

M. OGAWA, optometrist. Eyes tested and glasses fitted. English spoken. Office hour: 9 a.m.—3 p.m. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., Phone (23) 1685.

GENERAL Information Service Bureau: Marunouchi Building, Room 328. Telephone 23-5068.

MIMI Bluette (Ruby Saito). Kindly address all communications to Box 18, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITING copy job will be accepted. Apply H. Fukuda, 9-go-kan, Aoyama Apartment house, 1, Onden 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo.

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ANNOUNCEMENT
MAMPEI HOTEL
Karuizawa
Will be closed by October 31, 1945, and will be RE-OPENED on May 1, 1946, as there is no heating accomodation at present.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1945

Election in January

After the equivocable stand taken by the previous Higashikuni Cabinet on the question of the general election, the Shidehara Cabinet has formally decided in favor of an early election. This clear-cut decision, coming as one of the first acts of the new Cabinet, will be sincerely welcomed by the public.

According to the announced plan, instead of waiting for the formulation of elaborate plans for parliamentary reforms by various consultative commissions, the Cabinet will itself promptly undertake to draft a bill for the necessary minimum changes in the Election Law. These changes, it is understood, will provide for women's suffrage, will lower the age limit for the franchise, and will provide for larger electoral districts than under the present system. An extraordinary session of the Diet will be called at least by the beginning of December to rush this bill through, following which the Diet will be immediately dissolved. This means that it should be possible to hold the general election by January.

To be sure, it may be too much to expect that the new Diet elected in January will prove to be an ideal democratic body. The democratic sentiment of the masses is just beginning to develop and it promises to grow increasingly more powerful as time goes on. The new mass movement is thus yet only in the process of organization, and its activities in the electioneering campaign will undoubtedly have to be hurriedly improvised. The more moderate elements, possessing the experience and at least the remnants of a political machine which have survived from their earlier period pre-war activity, will be able to put on a better campaign. The longer the election is postponed, the greater the likelihood of a more pronounced swing toward the left. Hence the election in January is likely to result in the victory of the moderate liberals rather than of the more radical elements.

But even then, it is undoubtedly a wise move to hold the election as soon as possible. Even though the changes in the Election Law proposed by the Cabinet are undoubtedly much more modest than the changes which will eventually come with the passage of time, even these relatively modest changes represent a tremendous improvement over the present system. Such an innovation as women's suffrage constitutes an advance which would have been considered revolutionary if it had come at any other time than the present when revolutionary changes have become so commonplace as to arouse but little excitement. With these changes in the Election Law, the January election will without question result in the election of a Diet which will be far more liberal and far more representative of the will of the people than the present Diet, even if it will not be as radical as a Diet which might be elected later.

Rather than to wait too long for the attainment of the millenium in one jump, it is undoubtedly wiser to start off immediately taking moderate but practical steps in the desired direction. A moderately liberal Diet will be able to aid the Government in pushing the necessary reforms in a way which the present conservative Diet can never be expected to do. When one is stalled with a car which is all brakes and no motor, it is better to pick up the first twenty horsepower car that comes along rather than to wait indefinitely for an eighty horsepower car to appear.

At the same time, there should be little danger of this liberal Diet falling too far behind the progressive march of the masses. For the situation which confronts the nation is so pregnant with possibilities of political strife that there are bound to be a succession of cabinet crises and political deadlocks in the future. Any of these crises can furnish the occasion for a dissolution of the Diet and the calling of a special general election. Most probably there will be a rather frequent succession of such special elections, and the electorate will have plenty of opportunity to see to it that the Diet keeps up with its developing sentiments. Step by step the country is bound to grow more and more democratic, and there should be little need to worry about the problem of keeping the Diet responsive to the changing will of the people. The essential thing is to get the process started as soon as possible, and the subsequent developments are bound to come along in good time. As a matter of fact, judging from the temper of the people, even the Diet elected in January may turn out to be far more progressive than most prognostigators now think.

In any event, the Cabinet is to be commended for having started off promptly. Prompt action of any kind by the Government, even on a moderate scale, comes as a welcome surprise to the people, and it may well be a hopeful augury of greater and faster progress to come.

PRESS COMMENTS

Friday, October 12

IMPORT DIRECTIVE STRICT AND FAIR

MAINICHI—The directive of the Allied Supreme Headquarters concerning imports is strict and fair. The import articles are restricted to those which are absolutely indispensable for the maintenance of the minimum living. Moreover, to obtain permission to import these articles she must prove that she cannot produce them in this country in sufficient quantities to meet demands. It means that the Japanese cannot remain idle and look to foreign countries for supplies. Moreover, Japan must definitely establish the method of payment for imports. What export articles can we offer for payment and what export items can we accommodate immediately and what can we hope to accommodate within the next year? These must be given in concrete terms. An organ will be established for handling the permitted import articles but no un-Democratic persons will be allowed to join this organ.

The condition of demand and supply will be examined fully and the import of articles absolutely indispensable for living will not be checked. Strict and fair—this is one characteristic of the latest directive of the Allied Supreme Headquarters.

Through this directive we can see that Japan can never allow herself to be easy-going. The Allied Powers will permit the import of rice and other goods, it is true, but Japan must demonstrate that whatever endeavors she has made, she cannot fill the deficit. Only under such condition will imports be allowed. As regards payment; Japan cannot hope for credit arrangements. Japan must offer what she has made herself. Moreover, she cannot offer what she hopes to make in the coming few years.

What we can perceive through the directive is that the Headquarters is fully conscious of the labor resources of Japan. Japan is full of men and is confronted by unemployment. We are impressed that a demand is contained in the directive for extension of the sphere of self-supply by proper and effective use of this labor power for production. It means that the directive has shown a fundamental formula for the future course of Japan.

Japan is to reform her controlled economy. Following the end of the hostilities a demand was strong for the abolition of control. But the execution of the Potsdam Declaration has made planned economy unavoidable and with it controlled economy has become inevitable. But before that, we desired to get rid of the past clumsy and inefficient control. But there was no time. Now is too late. It is an ideal to establish entirely separate controlling organs but such will be found almost impossible. Such being the case, we should like to operate control under a high-degree planned economy by correcting the defects heretofore existing as much as possible.

Baseball Game Postponed

The first baseball game between the American occupation forces and the Meiji University nine, which was scheduled to be held at the Meiji Shrine stadium on October 14, has been postponed until the latter part of this month as the repair of the baseball ground has not been progressing due to the recent rain. the Yomiuri-Hochi reports.

Army Headquarters Renamed

The First and Second General Army Headquarters are to be named the First and Second Demobilization Headquarters and deal with all matters pertaining to the demobilization of troops.

AMERICAN POLICY ON JAPAN DISCUSSED AT ROUND TABLE

Diplomatic, Military and Political Aspects of Problem Frankly Discussed by Experts

I

The following is the record of the recent roundtable conference held in Washington on the subject, "Our Occupation Policy for Japan." The participants were John Carter Vincent, Director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs of the State Department; Major-General John H. Hildering, Director of Civil Affairs of the War Department; and Captain R. L. Denneson, Navy Department representative on the Far Eastern Sub-Committee of the State, War, Navy Coordinating Committee. The Chairman of the meeting was Sterling Fisher, Director of the NBC University of the Air.

FISHER: The general purpose of our occupation policy for Japan has been announced. This has served a very useful purpose. Publication by the White House about our basic policies in Japan removed much of the confusion surrounding this debate, but it also raised many questions as to how our policy will be supplied. General Hildering perhaps you can start by telling us how that policy is adopted.

HILDERING: Well, I will try to explain how that policy is made. The State, War, Navy Coordinating Committee, called the SWARNC formulates a policy for the President's approval on questions of most important, and for the military aspects, the views of the joint Chiefs of Staff are obtained and carefully considered. The directive is than drawn up to be transmitted by the joint Chiefs of Staff to General MacArthur, Supreme Commander of our Occupation Forces in Japan. He is charged with the responsibility of carrying them out and we think he is doing a good job.

FISHER: Mr. Vincent, the Far Eastern Sub-Committee of which you are Chairman, does most of the work of drfting the policy directives, doesn't it?

VINCENT: That's right, Mr. Fisher. We devote our entire energy to Far Eastern problems. Then we submit our recommendations to the Coordinating Committee.

HILDERING: The key members of the Coordinating Committee are represented by the Secretary of the State Department, and our Assistant Secretary of State James Dunn and the Assistant Secretary of War John McClay and the Undersecretary of Navy Artemus Gates.

FISHER: Mr. Vincent, I'd like to know whether there is, shall we say, strained relationship between General MacArthur and the State Department.

VINCENT: No. That has no basis at all. There is, as a matter of fact, no direct relationship between General MacArthur and the State Department. I can say that General MacArthur is receiving our support and assistance in carrying out a very difficult assignment.

FISHER: There have been some reports that he does not welcome civilian assistants.

VINCENT: That also is not true. A number of civilian Far Easttrn experts have already been sent to General MacArthur's Headquarters, and he has welcomed them most cordially. We expect to send more and more such people out.

Navy Plays Big Role

FISHER: As a Navy representative on the Far Eastern Sub-Committee, Captain Dennison, I suppose you had a good opportunity to evaluate the situation. Some people don't realize that the Navy has a direct part to play in the occupation of Japan.

DENNISON: The Navy most certainly has a direct interest. The 2,000,000 men and over 5,000 vessels of the United States Navy in the Pacific can measure our interest. Japan in an island empire separated from us by 4,500 miles of ocean. Our ships are patrolling the coasts of Japan today and are supporting the occupation forces. The Navy is in charge of military government in former Japanese (mandated islands) and also in the Ryukyu Islands.

FISHER: Does that include Okinawa?

DENNISON: Yes.

FISHER: That's not generally known, is it?

DENNISON: No, I believe not And I would like to add this, besides the immediate duties, the United States Navy will have to exercise potential control over Japan long after our troops are withdrawn.

FISHER: Now, Mr. Vincent, as Chairman of the Sub-Committee which drafts our occupation policy, what would you say about over-all objectives?

VINCENT: Our immediate objective is to demobilize the Japanese armed forces and demilitarize Japan. Our long-range objective is to democratize Japan to a democratic self-government. We must make sure that Japan will not again menace the peace and security of the world.

FISHER: And how long do you think that will take?

VINCENT: The length of our occupation will depend on the way the Japanese cooperate with us. I can tell you this. The occupation will continue until demobilization and demilitarization are completed and it will continue until there is assurance that Japan is well along the path of liberalism. Its form of government will not necessarily be patterned after American democracy, but it must be a responsible self-government stripped of all militaristic tendencies.

FISHER: Mr. Hildering, how long do you think we will have to occupy Japan?

HILDERING: To answer that question requires a talent for clever answers which I don't possess. I don't know how long it will take to accomplish our aims. We must stay in Japan. with whatever forces that may be required, until we have accomplished the objectives which Mr. Vincent has mentioned.

FISHER: To what extent will our Allies, China, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union take part in the formulated occupation policies?

HILDERING: That's not a question which soldiers should decide. It involves matters of high policy. I believe Mr. Vincent can answer that.

FISHER: Well, Mr. Vincent, how about it?

VINCENT: Immediately following the Japanese surrender, the United States proposed the formation of a Far Eastern Advisory Committee as a means of regularizing and making orderly the methods of consulting with other countries on the occupation of Japan. Secretary of State Byrnes announced recently that a commission would be established for the formulation of policies for the control of Japan. The four principal powers in the Far East and a number of other powers will be invited to membership on the committee.

Demobilization Going Smoothly

HILDERING: The disarming of the Japanese soldiers on the four main islands is virtually complete. Demobilization and sending the disarmed soldiers back to their homes is well underway. The burned-out transport system, the food and clothing problems, are serious setbacks.

FISHER: What is being done about the Japanese troops in other parts of occupied Asia?

HILDERING: It may take a long time for all of them to get home. Demands on shipping are urgent and the return of our troops is the highest priority.

FISHER: Captain Dennison, how long do you think it will take to clean up the Japanese forces scattered throughout Asia?

DENNISON: It may take several years, Mr. Fisher. After all, there are close to 3,000,000 Japanese scattered. For the most part, it will be up to the Japanese Generals to ship them home.

FISHER: What is being done with the Japanese Navy?

DENNISON: The Japanese Navy is almost completely disposed of. There is nothing left of it except battered hulks which might well be destroyed.

FISHER: There are some less obvious points in the military system. The police system for example. The Japanese secret police has been persecuting liberals for many years. Mr. Vincent, what will be done about that?

VINCENT: That vicious system will be abolished, not only the top chief but the whole organization. That is the only way to break its control over the Japanese people, We've got to make sure that what they have is a police force and not an army disguised as a police force.

National Gov't Advantageous

FISHER: Are there advantages in the existence of a national government in Japan?

VINCENT: The advantages which are gained from the utilization of the national government of Japan are enormous. If there were no Japanese government available for our use, we would have to operate directly the whole complicated machinery required in the administration of a country of 70,000,000 people. These people differ from us in language, customs and attitude. By cleaning up and using the Japanese Government, we are saving our time, our manpower and resources. In other words we are requiring the Japanese to do their own house cleaning but we are providing the specifications.

FISHER: But some people argue that by utilizing the Japanese Government we are comitting ourselves to support it. If that is the case, wouldn't it interfere with our policy of removing from public office and from interfering with our policy of removing from public office and from industry, persons who were responsible for Japan's aggression?

VINCENT: Not at all. We are not committing ourselves to support any Japanese groups or individuals, either in government or in industry. If our policy requires the removal of any person in government or industry, he will be removed. The desires of the Japanese government in this respect are immaterial. Removals are being made daily by General MacArthur. Our policy is to use the existing form of government in Japan, not to support it.

FISHER: Would you say, Captain Dennison, that when our forces first went to Japan, they were sitting on a keg of dynamite?

DENNISON: In a sense, yes. But our general policies were set before General MacArthur landed a single man. As he brought in troops, he has correspondingly tightened his control in order to carry out these policies.

FISHER: He certainly has, Captain. What about the Japanese politicians, Mr. Vincent? Some of them look pretty guilty to me?

(To Be Continued)

POETS OF JAPAN

Taste for Viewing Nature Underwent Changes

By S. T.

II

Compared with the Nature poems of the Heian period, the verses in the Kaifusoh appear to be wild and open. It may be said that the Heian nobles were the first minute delineators of Japanese landscape. They gave up the plan of building a "shumisan" in a Japanese garden and made efforts to recognize fully the nature of Japan imbued with the idea of representing it in detail.

In the middle of the Heian period the taste for viewing Nature underwent a striking alteration. The practice of observing the delicateness of Nature was replaced by an artificial tendency. By way of explanation, it may be added that in the beginning of the Heian period the most popular and typical garden frequented by the people was the Shinsen-yen. It was built to the south of the Imperial Palace in Heian (now Kyoto) and occupied a vast area extending four cho from south to north and two cho from east to west. Its traces are still visible today. In it natural objects were introduced in their original forms, so that there were natural woods, bushes and swamps and in its forest there were natural woods, bushes and swamps; and in its forest there deer. This natural style was also visible in the Jinna-in and Saga-in gardens. But in the middle of the Heian period the artificial hokoniwa-like pattern of gardening came into fashion. By hakoniwa is meant an artificial kind of miniature garden. The nobles, with a view to enjoying their artificial elegance, began to construct sleeping-hall style dwelling-houses called shinden-zukuri within their hakoniwa-like gardens, and thus they evolved a new approach of viewing Nature.

In the middle ages, our view of Nature identified itself with the sensibility of the military class. With the establishment of the military government in the Kamakura period, the people became strongly conscious that Nature was a symbol of mutability. This consciousness emanated as a sequel to the violent civil wars witnessed by the people —civil wars which ultimately ushered in the era of Shogunal system in the country. The Hoh-johki, one of the famous Japanese classics, says: "The water of a river constantly flows on; but it is always new. The foams floating on the stagnant water will now vanish and then some new ones will appear. None of them will stay long. So is the fate of man and his abode." The opening sentence of the Heike Monogatari, a classical account of the war between the Minamoto and Taira clans, runs thus: "The bell of the Ghion Temple tolls the sound that all human actions are mutable and empty; and the color of the blossoms of the sara-sohju (Shorea tobusta) shows the truth that all living things must surely die."

These two quotations eloquently display that in the Kamakura period Nature was regarded as mutable. The stern life of the samurai made them expose a stern view of Nature and yet they, moved by a sense of quietude and purity, developed the instinct of loyalty the solitude and magnificence of Nature. Even the priest was manifested this sensibility. Priest Ghedatsu engraved a large image of the Buddha on a cliff overhanging a clear torrent in Mount Kasaghi. He chose this quiet spot, because he was moved by its magnificence and purity. This taste also pervaded the art of gardening. A book on gardening written in those days states: "The state of a rough beach must be set forth." The implication is that the beach must be made rough so as to conform to the stern spirit of the samurai and their sense of purity.

Heian Style Revived

In the Muromachi period, the Heian way of viewing Nature amidst an elegant, aristocratic atmosphere was revived. But the austere taste of the samurai of the Kamakura period was not neglected; it was adapted into the new Muromachi taste, thereby creating a new tendency of seeking sobriety in elegance. That the Heian style aristocracy was revived is obvious from the fact that the Muromachi Shogunate managed the affairs of the State from Kyoto, then the nerve-center of Japanese aristocracy, and not from Kamakura. Also the construction of the "Hana-no-gosho" (flower palace) in Muromachi by Yoshimitsu Ashikaga as his residence and the Kinkakuji and Ghinkakuji gardens in Kyoto revealed the aristocratic taste of the privileged class. On the other hand, the development of the art of ikebana (flower arrangement) opened an additional vista of enjoying the charm and beauty of Nature. During the time of Yoshimitsu, third Ashikaga Shogun, a rigid, standing style of flower arrangement called rikka became greatly popular. The art of rikka corresponds to man's attitude of insisting on the force of his will against Nature. When Yoshimasa became the eighth Shogun, rikka was modified into a milder and gentler style of flower arrangement. This trait is perceptible in Sesshu's paintings which represent the spirit of Nature in its original, gentle form.

The noteworthy phase of Japan's modern view of Nature is the retention of the feudal conception that Nature imparts some moral lessons or ethical precepts to man. From the Kamakura period down to the Tokugawa Shogunate time this conception remained a fundamental trait of our culture. Consequently, by drawing a bamboo, the sense of "lofty virtue" or "uprightness" was suggested; the monkey was thought to signify humanity; the pine to represent constancy; and wild-geese decorums. Originally, such a broad moral outlook was derived from the Chinese thought of the Sung Dynasty; but it was soon nationalized in a characteristic form by our samurai class. In modern times, the traditional moral way of viewing Nature has not suffered from any decay, as noticeable in the usage of hanging a kakemono (scroll picture) in the wall of a tokonoma (alcove) in a Japanese room.

(To be Concluded)

SURVEY OF MEDICAL PROGRESS IN VARIOUS FIELDS CONDUCTED

Valuable Work Done in Biochemistry Under Leadership of Seika-Kagakusha Yoi-no-kai

II

Development of biochemistry in this country owes almost in its entirety to the progress in the quantitative microanalyses, as it incidentally paved the way for the application of biochemistry in actual clinical work.

Subsequently as a result of further studies, researchers began to select themes of a limited and specific nature rather than follow along the general lines, as for example: enzymic chemistry, amino acid and its intermediate metabolism, bile acid, biological oxidation-reduction process, varying processes of quantitative analyses, intermediate metabolism of sugar, lipic chemistry, general metabolism, protein chemistry, dietetic chemistry, vitamin chemistry, endocrinology, etc.

In the early years of development in this line of medical science, practically all researchers were either internists or pediatrists. Subsequently their number greatly increased and this gave rise to a society of bio-chemists called, "Seika-Kagakusha Yoi-no-kai" in 1922. It was at one of the meetings of this society that the late Dr. Katsumi Takahashi made an announcement on viosterine separated from live oil. This society was later absorbed into the Society of Bio-chemistry in Japan, and the subsequent development of the science has been phenomenal. Some notable researches brought forth before the annual meetings of the society are: intermediate metabolism of tryptophan by Prof. Yashiro Kotake of Osaka Imperial University; bile acid by Prof. Taei Shimizu of Okayama Medical College; metabolism of scurvy by Prof. Takeyoshi Nagayama of Tokyo Jikeikai Medical College. All these have been studied exhaustively over a period of 20 or 30 years in the past, and their reports have drawn the attention of medical men in all parts of the world.

Other researches of interest are the one on the quantitative analyses of vitamin C by Dr. Akiji Fujita of the Kitazato Infectious Diseases Research Institute and the other on octopin by Asst. Prof. Akashi of Kyoto Imperial University.

Medical Jurisprudence

The foundation for this department of medical science in this country was laid largely as a result of the efforts of Dr. Sadanori Mita, professor at the Department of Medical Jurisprudence of Tokyo Imperial University, after he took up this post in 1920. During his tenure of office themes were given in large numbers along this line and particularly along the line of serology and the science made big strides.

The Society of Medical Jurisprudence in Japan was established in April 1914 by Dr. Kuniyoshi Katayama, Professor at Tokyo Imperial University. Notable lectures delivered at some of the annual meetings of the society since then being on the following subjects:—Heredity of blood-type, by Dr. Yoshimaro Tanaka, Professor at the Agricultural Department of Kyushu Imperial University, in 1927; blood-type and temperament, by Dr. Takeji Furukawa, Professor at Tokyo Girls' Higher Normal School, in 1928; on individuality of cells, secretions, and body-cavity fluid due to agglutination of human blood corpuscles, by Dr. Hajime Asada, Professor at Tokyo Women's Medical College, in 1929. At the annual meeting held the next year, 1930, some 103 lectures were delivered mostly on blood-types and serological researches, among them being a significant lecture of blood-types by Dr. Furuhata, Professor at Osaka Medical College.

The lectures which attracted much attention in the subsequent years were: on lipoid antigen—antibody reaction, by Prof. Yunosuke Kagaya of Niigata Medical College in 1932; also at the same meeting Prof. Mita of Tokyo Imperial University denied the M.N.P. by Landsteiner; on the relation of the reaction of pharmaco-toxins and physical conditions by Prof. Mataichiro Konami of Okayama Medical College in 1933; on the value and quantity of precipitine by Dr. Takeo Sato, Professor at Tokyo Imperial University, in 1934; on the functions of the lungs in the intermediary metabolic change by Professor Kazutane Nikaido of Kanazawa Medical College in 1935; on the specificity of species and organs viewed from two immune bodies by Prof. Tetsuro Ishikawa of Chiba Medical College in 1936; on the toxin like substances produced by abnormal body temperature by Prof. Atsuro Nakata and Asst. Prof. Omura of Osaka Medical College in 1937; on the decomposition of a corpse by Prof. Chusetsu Endo of Kyoto Imperial University in 1938; on the registry and identification of finger-prints by Prof. Kyosuke Komiya of Nagoya Imperial University in 1939; on the temperament viewed from the reaction of precipitine by Prof. Harumitsu Hojo of Nagasaki Medical College in 1940.

Internal Medicine

The department of internal diseases can be likened to a tall tree from the trunk of which branch out many boughs large and small. For instance, pediatrics today is a full-fledged department by itself, but it can hardly be denied that it forms a part and parcel of the internal disease department; the same remark applies to gastrology, phthisiology, epidemiology, and endocrinology.

A survey of the reports of the Society of Internal Diseases of Japan reveals that in the early years of the society, reports invariably dealt with broad subjects such as phthisis, contracted kidney, nephritis, and beriberi, but today researches treat in more details as to the cause, pathology, and therapeutics, to such an extent that these subsequently have given birth to independent societies of phthisis, digestive organs, infectious diseases, etc.

Several processes have been introduced to ensure accurate diagnosis in treating the patients of internal diseases, among them being Widal-Gruber's reaction and Wassermann's reaction which are followed by the use of serum reaction in the diagnosis of a malignant case of tumor, although these are not as yet completely established. Mention should be made in this connection of the practices of X-raying the stomach and intestines by means of bismuth preparations, the pouring an iodine oil like lipiodol in the trachea, the injection of chemical into the gall bladder and the kidneys.

In the field of chemotherapy the appearance of salvarsan proved revolutionary in treating syphilis and nervous diseases caused thereby, although fear is entertained in this country as to the abuse of this medicine by overemphasizing its efficacy.

Another item which sallied forth abruptly in recent years and is claiming attention forcibly is a sulfanilamide compound for stamping out gonorrhea and other exciting suppurations, although here too abuse in the use of this novel medicine is noticed.

Another pet in therapeutics in recent years is vitamins of all kinds. A host of vitamins hardly dreamed of 20 or 30 years ago are now asserting their presence vigorously: A, B, C, D and E and complexes thereof, and their activities are as effective as they are extensive. Mention should also be made as to the addition of new vitamins K1 and K2 and quite recently vitamin P.

In the field of organotherapy, the first and foremost is the variety of hormones, substances extracted from thyroid gland, suprarenal gland, pancreas, pituitary gland, pineal gland, testicle, and ovarium. There are a host of medicines in this line, of which the most remarkable are insulin pituitrin, spermien, cophorin, etc.

Serums can be divided into two groups: prophylactic serum and therapeutic serum, and are being used extensively for diphtheria, typhoid, dysentery, tetanus, streptococcus, etc. Of vaccines, tuberculin is widely used and is considered essential both for diagnostic and prophylactic purposes, especially in the case of rabies.

The Society of Surgery of Japan has the longest history among the medical societies in this country, its first meeting having been held in April 1898.

(To Be Concluded)